DOOM OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, SAYS A LEADING IRISHMAN

He Declares That, Outstripped in the Race of Industrial Progress, She Has Also Lost Her Prestige as a Ruler of Subject Races.

MADE A DISMAL FAILURE IN IRELAND. INDIA, ASHANTI AND SOUTH AFRICA.

England's Scheme to Conciliate the Inhabitants of the Emerald Isle Appears Both Distasteful and Ridiculous to the Irish People.

> By MICHAEL DAVITT, M. P. (Celebeated Advocate of Home Rule.)

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do to be saved?" is a question asked by the author of a brilliant article in the current number of the "Fortnigntly Re-Year." The writer is not Irish, nor is his anxiety caused by any danger racial or economic, threatening this island home or ours. Quite the contrary. His home or ours. Quite the contrary, His is the voice of an English Cassandra, and the lear occasioned by the marvellous progress made by the United States and Germany in seemingly irresistable inroads upon British trade and manufacture enters his soul and brings to his affrighted vision a picture of the coming downfall of the British Empire.

British reputation is doomed to suffer more in her imperal ambitions than in that of her trading record. Nor is the recent inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth any proof against this pro-

cent inauguration of the Australian Com-monwealth any proof against this puo-position. It is just the reverse. The Aus-tralians are not in any sense, save a sentimental one, a subject nationality, and their newly acquired sovereignty, in everything except in name, is that of an Australian republic. As a matter of fact, the new constitution, with its federal principles and State organizations, is borrowed not from the mother country's boasted institutions, with their reputed norrowed not from the mother country's boasted institutions, with their reputed guardianship of popular freedom and callghienment, but from the example of other colonies which federated a hundred years ago by the more drastic means of

years ago by the more drastic means of successful revolution. Australian ideas of government are, in fact, thoroughly Americanized, and the new century is as certain to see the birth of an Australian republic in the southern seas as it is to witness rational departures from monarchial nummeries in the rule of nations. THEIR FAILURE IN INDIA.

It is in India and in Ireland where England's failure to govern wisely or successful is most apparent. Nothing but the political imbecility of English methods of administration can account for such antics as are carried on in both countries under the name of government. The people of India are far-more civilized than ties as are carried on in both control under the name of government. The people of India are far more civilized than portions of the people of Eagland. They have a higher natural culture, are more attached to land industries than the British, and are consequently more socially conservative and more amenable to just laws. Yet, though the English have forced their dominion upon these people

DUBLIN, January 19 .- "What shall we | for now more than two hundred years, there are not as many voters to-day among the whole 290,000,000 of Indian British subjects for all and every form of rule, from the Governor-General's Legislative Council to a city corporation, as there is on the roll of electors for the single city of New York.

single city of New York.

The tax levied on the salt of these
British subjects is over 200 per cent, of
the article's intrinsic value, and instead
of pradently expending that and other
revenue upon means for coping with perriodical droughts and consequent appalling famines, the "ablest rulers in the ing lamines, the above laters in the civilized world," as some of your Ameri-can writers will persist in labelling Eng-lishmen, waste this money in military plans and preparations against the imaginary danger of a Russian inroad upon the northwestern frontier. And it is from this inexpacity to rule such a nation wise-ly and justly has come the horrible spec-tacle of 6,000,000 of civilized people suffer-ing the pangs of hunger during the past eighteen months, while their British gov-

SUPPRESSED A PUBLIC MEETING. How did these model English rulers begin the century here in Ireland? In my last letter I related how Nationalists had resolved to commence it. Well, our ensures were equal to the eccasion. They were in evidence on the 1st of January, 1901, with a royal proclamation; not to confer some advantage man the sturder. confer some advantage upon the country but to suppress a public meeting in Mayo which was to be addressed by Mr. John Dillon, the Member of Parliament for the division, in which England's authority was to be thus upheld! Just a hundred years and a day after the passing of the Act of Union British rifles and bayonets are employed to prevent the common right of free speech, and of public meeting being sised by even a member of the Im-l Parliament because he is one of the

leaders of the United Irish League. It is impossible to measure the stupidi-ty of such an act at such a time. Even when we make evry allowance possible ercion on so memorable a date an evidence

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formerly \$3,50, now.....

marked in Red-Ink Prices compare with what you have been paying and §

The Celebrated American Girl Shoes for Ladies, 20 \$2.05

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and methods of our EngEsh rulers.

ENGLAND DECIDES IT ALL.

There is, however, a still more marked degree of ignorance exhibited by these "model" governors in their relations with Ireland in following up an injury with what would be an insuit if it was not so hopelessly grotesque in itself and its purpose. We are promised another royal visit; nothing less! We do not know what we want ourselves, that is evident. This care of thinking out our needs and requirements is England's paternal concern in our regard. She knows it is not home government, or land reform, or cern in our regard. She knows it is not home government, or land reform, or better dwellings for our working classes that go to make the Irish question. These are semi-seditous aspirations, and this is why a London paper informs us on yesterday, as follows, what we really want and what we are about to receive:

"The Queen herself," says this friend, "has expressed a wish that some member of the royal family should visit Ireland every year. This is, no doubt, the sequel of her own enterprising and kind-hearted resolve to go to Dublin last summer, and

or ner own caterprising and mandacarresolve to go to Dublin last summer, and it may lead to important results of various kinds. If the visits are to be annual it will almost become a necessity to provide a royal residence in the island, and it will aimost become a necessity to provide a royal residence in the island, and this will remove one of the standing grievances of a certain section of Irish society, besides showing to the Irish people as a whole that there is no longer any intention to leave them out in the cold, as they certainly were left for many years. The Prince and Princess of Wales are going now, and all friendly intercourse of the kind ought to lead to good, provided the royalties do not limit their society to the part of the 'English garrison' which holds itself most bitterly aloof from the Irish people. K nowledge may be gained on both sides, something may be done for Irish industry, and in any case such visits are on the line of a more hopeful policy than Mr. Wyndham is following by forbidding Mr. Dillon to speak at Foxford."

TO PUT UP A FIGHT.

There! A royal palace (of course at our own expense) and a royal show once a year, all to ourselves, with quite an array of jerious nations looking on and envying us our good fortune and happiness in the enjoyment of England's beneficer. But I royal exactions in and strotection. But I regal guardianship and protection. But I fear we are a hopelessly perverse and un-grateful people. This, at least, is the view at the present moment of more than one organ of British public opinion. The very time when these haleyon days of promised princes are held out to us as a proof o Her Majesty's affection and as a promis of bright and brilliant hopes for our coun try, municipal contests are going on in Ireland's capital, in which the main issue lies between city councillors who voted and who did not vote an address of loyalty to the Queen when she herself visited Dublin in April last. This does not appear too nuspicious for the success of the royal programme, but that contingency little concern for the Nationalists of Dub-lin, who are resolved to light this spirit and drive it out of the City Council as it has been exorcised already from the Na-tional representation of Ireland. REPUGNANT TO IRELAND.

This degenerate form of constitutional nationalism is the more repugnant to lrish patriotic feeling at present, because of the part England is playing in the drama of the Anglo-Boer war. Any to adving to English royalty is repellant a all times to true Celtic sentiment, but it is doubly so now when we see all that is brutal in British power and authority let loose upon the bravest little nation that has ever fought for freedom. All our sympathies go out warmly and enthusias-tically to the Boers, and any act of an Irish public body that would belie our popular feeling while this war is contin-ued by England will be a gross libel upon and insult to the predominant national opinion of Ireland. Dublin, therefore, is fully expected to redeem itself from the discredit of last April by relegating the lovalist Home Rulers who voted the ad dress to the Queen back to their former obscurity next week.

On the whole Ireland's political outlook is full of hopeful promise. Her enemy is

Cordes & Mosby.

A STUPENDOUS MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY.

We have finished our semi-annual inventory, which always brings to light all broken lots and odds and ends. These are, though, just such goods as you always expect to find here-NEW, FRESH AND DESIRABLE, but in small lots only; in fact, too small to advertise. They are all ready to-day for your inspection, and in every instance you will find them priced at from one-half to one-third their former prices.

CORDES & MOSBY.

Nothing in the history of civilized warfare Nothing in the history of civilived warfare compares with the utter failure of British arms in the conflict with the little rustic Boer mation. An empire against a population less than that of Boston. An army of a quarter of a million of drilled troops pitted against 25,000 undisciplined farmers, with a result of 70,000 British casualties, after a fourteen months' campaign. What a collapse of the once great power which succeptify eighty-five syelars lago in sending the greatest military genius that ever lived to die the death of a cazed cazle in St. Helena!

that ever lived to die the death of a caged cagle in St. Helena!

A PARTING SHOT.

On every side England's perfidy is carning its merited nemesis. Even in the United States there is only rebuff instead of the acceptance of the Hay-Paunesfote treaty. And the editor of a leading London journal laments and weeps over England's friendless isolation from China to Peru as follows:

"If Lord Salisbury lets things slide, he causes another miserable loss to our honor and reputation. If he refuses, what force has he to back up refusal? Our army is shut up in South Africa and China; our navy is needed to protect our communications with both, or would be needed in its entirety the very moment trouble began with any considerable mayal power like the States. It is not at present obvious what third course lies open ent obvious what third course lies open to us between unconstitutional refusal of the new amendments and dishonorable

acceptance." Thus doth our enemy's failures minister to our political content.

VIRGINIA OYSTER BEDS DEPLETED

Seed Oysters Taken to Other States to Make Competition for Virginia Oysters.

ocks is due largely to the taking of the mall oysters for seed purposes and selling them by the ship-load in other States. this practice is one of the most impor-Board. The Virginia Citizen declares that it means, if not prevented, that it the State of Virginia will suffer severely ultivated at the expense of the Virginia oyster rocks. Already this is beginning to be felt. There is a State law which seeks to

prevent vessels from taking these oys-ters out of Virginia, but notwithstanding the vigilance of the Board of Fisheries and the oyster police it is still persisted in to some extent. The editor of The Virginia Citizen sug-

gests as a remedy to make the vessels trading in these oysters for Virginia planting procure permits from inspectors. In that way the police boats could know who were carrying for the Virginia trade and who for the northern trade. When unloading, the captain should be required to get an endorsement upon his perfect or an endorsement upon his perfect of the rest and the rest and

unloading, the captain should be required to get an endorsement upon his permit from the local inspector.

The Board of Fisheries in reply to this suggestion replied as follows:

"We had some parties followed who had taken seed oysters to New Jersey and had arrests made on return of the parties to Virginia. The general prevaling idea among vessel men has been to the effect that this law could not be maintained, for the reason that it interfered, so to speak, with the Interstate Commerce Laws of the United States. The parties above referred to, who word arparties above referred to, who ward ar-rested, employed the best counsel they could obtain from the State of New Jersey (they themselves being from that State), who, after making research into the laws of Virginia, advised them not to test the validity of the law, but to pay such fine as the magistrate might impose, which they did.

which they did.
"It is a very difficult and expensive matter to ascertain positively when vessel cuptains intend and really do carry these oysters out of the State, and the Board has been considering the best means of preventing it, at as little cost to the State as possible, and the method you mention has been possible, considering the second of the State as possible, and the method you mention has been possible. you mention has been puritially consid-

"You probably have a faint idea of the great trouble we have to get the laws onforced in cases of violantion, the courts being slow and very often, it seems, unwilling to have cases pending tried and disposed of. We shall be more than glad to meet you and talk over this most important feature of preserving our oyster industry to our own people."

Discharges From the Navy-Yard.

Discharges From the Navy-Yard.

The discharge of forty-two men from the department of construction at the navy-yard Saturday night is the direct result of the fire of three weeks ago.

The plans for much new work were then destroyed, and the preparation of new ones has taken much longer than was anticipated. Consequently, no new work will be undertaken until the plans can be replaced. This will take some time yet, so that, although the men laid off will be restored to duty, there is no definiteness as to when they will resume work. The class of men discharged is of the best paid of the yard's force. There are ship-fitters and their helpers, punchers, rivetters, etc., included in the list of those who were laid off.—Portsmouth Star.

Danville Street-Cars. The Danville City Council will require the electric street car lines to equip their cars with life-saving fenders by May 1st. They have under consideration an ordinance permitting increase of speed.

GOOD BUSINESS HEADS NEEDED IN CONGRESS

Merchants, Bankers, Railroad Men, Manufacturers and Farmers Can Better Handle Practical Affairs.

TOO MANY LAWYERS HERE NOW

By JOHN D. SPRECKELS. (California Statesman and Leader.)

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SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—I have no hesitation in answering in the affirmative, and in the most emphatic way, the juestion "Do the interests of the country

question "Do the interests of the country require that we should have a larger business representation in Congress?"

Under the term "business" I include not only all the great departments of industry, but also labor, which is at the base of all production, and without which capital is powerless to add to the wealth of the world or the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants. Labor—the workingmen—should unquestionably be represented in the National Legislature, and if men—should unquestionably objectives and if they do not secure it the responsibility is on themselves. In nearly every Con-gressional district they are a majority of the voters and can elect whom they

To legislate for the best interests of the public, experience in regard to actual conditions is absolutely necessary—an conditions is absolutely necessary—an experience which the professional groove in which a "lawyer" must walk cannot possibly give him to any great extent and it is safe to assume that a man who has the talent and executive ability sufficient to win him a place in the front rank of the commercial world to-day would have also the astuteness and grasp of thought that are requisite in dealing with legislative problems.

BUSINESS HEADS NEEDED.

In the formative period of the republic, I admit, when grave questions of constitutional law were in constant disputation, it was advantageous to have as many eminent lawyers as possible in Congress; but nearly all those problems on which the country was divided and political parties were aligned have been set-

tled forever. They belong to history. The legislator of the twentieth century has to deal with commerce and not with constitutions of government. At the present time we are in a race for the commercial supremacy of the world. Against us are pitted the oldest of the nations, and in those nations the foregreations. most financiers and the most energetimost innanciers and the most electronic and enterprising capitalists that have ever lived. To them our success will mean the gravest loss, and they will not surrender without a contest that will tax not only all our resources but require the exercise of the very highest

NOT REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

The preponderance of lawyers in Congress is, under these circumstances, a clear detriment, and their places should, as far as possible, be filled by artisans, farmers, merchants, bankers, railroad men, manufacturers and representatives of every other great industrial interest. As it is now constituted, Congress is not a representative body so far as the material interests of the nation are concerned. It represents one profession, and

cerned. It represents one profession, and that the least productive of all. Crops of lawsuits are the only crops it brings forth, and on them lawyers alone can subsist. No doubt they are necessary evils which must be endured, but it would be just as well to let the legal gen-tlemen devote their whole time to the cultivation of their particular interest and thereby give the representatives of the business world an opportunity to deal with the great questions that peculiarly affect them. In that we should have far better legislation of a practical charac-ter—the only kind that we require.

DEAD QUEEN AND LIVE KING ON EVERY LIP IN NEW YORK

Scarcely Ever Before Was So Much Grief and Expectancy Manifested.

GREAT LAWYER IS A CRIPPLE.

A Human Icicle Is Easily Outclassed, and a Bank Detective Sells Garters as a Bluff.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—New York has never talked so much about royalty—dead and living—as it has done during the past week, and we shall probably continue to do so for ten days to come, until the remains of the dead Queen are till the remains of the dead Queen are laid beside those of her ancestors and the novelty of the accession of Edward VII., with all that it implies, is worn of. Chatter about the woman that is dead Chatter about the woman that is ceau and the son that has succeeded her is heard everywhere, in the gilded cafes of Wall Street and the fashionable hotel sections, and in even the "Red Light" District, upon which the Episcopal Bishop of the metropolis has fixed his reform eyes to the intense dismay of the Tammany politicians.

eyes to the intense dismay of the fair-many politicians.
Victoria and Edward VII.—the names are heard everywhere, in the elevators of the colossal business buildings, the of-fices of brokers, the crowded departments of great dry goods stores, the private parlors of bank presidents, the drawing-rooms of fashion, the club-rooms of poli-ticians, the managerial offices of leading newspapers, the inner tabernacles of cap-italism.

italism.

All this is emotionally labelled sympa-All this is emotionally labelled sympathy and grief. Let it go at that. But within the memory of living men New York has never felt, never expressed the grief that it is capable of expressing and that springs from the heart, except on two occasions. One was when the body of Lincoln was borne through its streets on its way to Illinois, and the other sol-emn event in its history when bearing to their magnificent sepulchre the re-mains of Ulysses S. Grant. CELEBRATED CORPORATION LAW-YER.

On the fourteenth floor of one of the great business buildings of lower New York a three or four million-dollar structure, the summit of which rises above the golden cross on the spire of the famous Trinity Church, there is rolling precisely at 5 o'clock every business afternoon, by two attendants, a small handcar, containing, apparently, a man to whom, because of his physical infirmities, the sympathies of all should go out, and

ing show his appreciation of the tributes that are offered. Who is he? General Wager Swayne, Intellectually he is one of the first citizens of New York, and he is in the wheeled car of the invalid because in the water of the state of the s cause, in the terrific confict of the Civil War, at the head of a brigade on the field of Chickamauga, he lost the limb that has brought him his greatest loss and his highest glory. Wager Swayne is to-day one of the great corporation lawyers of the scanting of the property of the scanting of the s the country—of the world. He is identi-fied as adviser and protector of many of the greatest enterprises of the age. From the little wheeled car he directs the operations of perhaps a greater amount of capital than does any other man in the republic. For him the elevator in the building where his offices are does what it does for no other man. It carries him away down into the basement, where his carriage waits, and into which the little wheeled chair is again rolled, to take him to his home. HUMAN ICICLE OUTCLASSED.

Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, like all others that have been in the higher latitudes, laughs at the bluest blizzard which the great North-west, or some other west, sends swooping down every once in a while on New York. There are several of these pole-hunters around here, and all of them seem to make it a point to go abroad in moderate fall dress, while the rest of their fellowcitizens are shivering in the heaviest garb they earlied the second of the sec citizens are shivering in the heaviest garb they can find. Wellman is no exception to the rule. He ridicules overcoats and pours out intense scorn upon furs when worn anywhere below Greenland. Julius Chambers, who once did some exploration himself along the line of the Mississippi sources, put Wellman's endurance of frigidity to a severe test one morning this week. A gale of wind with piercing icicles in its breath was blowing up Broadway at the rate of forty or fifty miles

man and Chambers met, the former in a cutaway coat, the latter in one of the heaviest Irish frieze ulsters that a Lon-don tailor could make. Wellman made light of zero conditions, as usual, and characterized the temperature as a sort characterized the temperature as a sort of Indian summer. Muffling his great coat around him, Chambers managed to get Wellman's face full in the teeth of the gale and opened up on Wellman with a string of stories that took a full hour in the telling. When the end came Wellman looked and acted as if he wished himself encased in the bear skins that he were when he touched the highest northern point that any one has yet reached.

ern point that any one has yet reached.

A STRANGE DETECTIVE.

In front of one of the greatest banks of the city, and back up against one side of its imposing granite portals, a welfed, well-groomed peddler of men's garters makes his appearance every morning with the opening of the bank door, and sets up beside him the model of a man's leg below the knee with the garter attachment artistically in place. When the tachment artistically in place. When the bank closes its doors at the end of the business day the garter man disappears. His hours and those of the president of the institution are the same. I do no believe he sells a score of five or ten cen garters in a week, but there he is, day in and day out, as prosperous looking as on of the directors of the institution. Who is he? What is the explanation of

the mystery? Well, the garter business is all a disguise. The man is the principal detective of the bank, and no one enters or leaves the place without undergoing or leaves the place without innergoing the keenest scrutiny. Not only that, ht is in electrical communication with the cashier within, and should any one attempt to hold up the establishment, down come great iron shutters, barring all escape from the building before the burning order order with walk holf of days, steep from glar could walk half a dozen steps from his victim. So far as outsiders are concerned, the treasure houses of New Yor are well guarded. The danger is within not without. Alvord's case proves that.

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your Dixle Nerve and Bone Liniment which I used freely, rubbing vigorously which I used freely, tuosing vigorously with it that night, and was most agreea-bly surprised when on getting up the next morning to find the rheumatism entirely cured, and my arm perfectly well. I told the above to a friend surfering in the same way and he tried your "Dixte Nerve and Bone Liniment" and was speed

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